The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1751

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15. 1741

I Was nevertheleſs ſurprized at the Attack made on me by the *Champion* lately tho' for ſome Years paſt I have been pretty well exerciſed by thoſe worthy Writers. He repreſents me as a Perſecutor, as an Enemy to Liberty, one who has now taken off the Mask, and juſtified a tyrannical Uſe of Arbi-wer; and all this on account of a late Paper of n the *Liberty of the Preſs*; wherein, indeed, I to take off their Masks, and to ſhew how, ſome other (perhaps at no great Diſtance) the Preſs be endangered from their flagrant Abuſe of it. ge me, as has been done from hence, with avow-traints of this Sort to be reaſonable or deſireable, terpreting my Words, and miſconſtruing my . Suppoſe ſome conſiderate Perſon a Year or ore the late Act for preventing the exceſſive Uſe *ous Liquors*, had written a Diſcourſe againſt the ous Abuſe of them, and had taken the Pains to e Probability there was that if the Evil continued aſe, the Legiſlature would certainly be obliged poſe, and that the Safety of Society muſt be pre-to the Intereſts of a particular Body of Men, who them without Modeſty or Moderation. Would one have been thought either a narrow-ſpirited or an Enemy to ſuch as dealt in this Commodity? g the Heads or corrupting the Minds of the Peo-e exceedingly evil in themſelves, and conſe-obnoxious to the Legiſlature, whether done by ennyworth of this or that Kind of Spirit.

greateſt Enemies to *Liberty* in all Countries are by their Actions endeavour to relax it into *Licen-*, and ſo they have been always found. Indeed aſon of the Thing is ſo plain, that a Man muſt be blied who does not perceive it. *Prodigality* is ter Way to want Neceſſaries, than an intemperate Liberty is to abridge it; for as the Tyranny of more Perſons is intolerable, when raiſed to a cer-ch, ſo the Inſolence of a Multitude becomes bur-e even to themſelves when it tranſgreſſes all . It was againſt Practices tending to this that I hat Paper; and I ought no more to be eſteemed my to my Country for writing this here, than I o have been ſo eſteemed for oppoſing the Breach s or Sea Banks, had I lived in *Holland*; for we who hath ranked together the Raging of the and the Madneſs of the People My Arguments unded upon Facts, nay, upon Facts in the Power People who complain of me; ſo that if they mean lly to refute me, they have nothing to do but to eir Conduct, and then appeal to it. I ſhall be nonſuited of Courſe: In the mean time, while o on in abuſing the *Liberty of the Preſs*, I muſt e to repreſent its Danger, tho' the Conſequence abuſing me. Neither can I be in great Pain t they ſay, when all their Actions tend to acquit hat Charge they bring againſt me in Words. In e they are my Witneſſes, while they fanſy them-ly my Accuſers. If a Man ſhould ask whence he Danger of the Preſs? I would put the *New of Champions* into his Hand, and defy him (tho' learned as their Authors) to ſhew that I have gnorance miſtaken, or thro' Malice aggravated ter.

he Anſwer ever attempted to what I offer, in a Way, is, that I am for creating a Diſtinction a Difference; and that while I ſeem to be in r the Liberty of the Preſs, I betray it, by alledg-t it may become inconſiſtent with Government, muſt give Way, to prevent our falling into on. This, ſay ſome of their Friends, is the moſt us Method of attacking *Freedom of Debate*, be-all the Time profeſs to defend it, and declare a Friend, while I act like a Foe. In ſtating the on I have dealt fairly, and have retain'd not only ter but the Words. However, this is, in fact, Pretence, an abſolute Invention, brought in to Turn, and when examined muſt appear falſe and nded; tho' when dreſſed out by ſome Writers in e Colours, it may ſerve to deceive unwary Read-d engage them to accept of a Miſconſtruction for wer, as I ſhall immediately ſhew.

Liberty of the Preſs muſt be ſuch a one as is con-with our other Liberties; it cannot be ſuppoſed r Conſtitution ſhould be made up of Contradictions, or that we ſhould boaſt of being Free in one Reſpect, and Slaves in another. The greateſt Man in the King dom cannot injure the meaneſt, but he has his Remedy at hand; yet nobody thinks or calls this an Abridgment of the Liberty of the Great, but a Security to Freedom in general. This being ſo, why ſhould there reſt a lawleſs Power of abuſing their Betters with Impunity in the meaneſt of the People? If one be Liberty the other cannot be ſo too; for ſure there is the ſame Equity at leaſt for a Stateſman's Reputation, as for a Tradeſman's Credit, ſince neither can carry on his Buſineſs without it. If a Great Man does any Thing againſt Law, he may be puniſhed; and if he offends againſt Reaſon this may be ſhewn: But to contend for a Liberty beyond this, is to ſubvert Liberty; and therefore every one who underſtands what an honeſt Freedom is, and would be content with it, muſt oppoſe it. This is not a metaphyſical or unintelligible Diſtinction, but ſuch a one as is perfectly plain and clear, founded in the Reaſon of Things, and muſt continue a juſt Diſtinction as long as Men and Things retain their Nature. This is ſo ſelf-evident, that it would be loſing Time to dwell any longer on the Proof of it; nor will ſuch as deny it in their Behaviour, have the Spirit to defend it openly in their Writings.

When therefore I mention the Liberty of the Preſs with Approbation, I mean the legal, the conſtitutional Liberty of the Preſs, a Freedom of examining all Points in Religion or Policy for the better manifeſting Truth. I maintain that this as a free People we have a Right to, and that the Preſervation of this Right is one of the greateſt Bleſſings we derive from our excellent Conſtitution. I ſay farther, that as this is our Intereſt, ſo it is the Intereſt of our Governors alſo, and therefore we may reſt ſatisfy'd that no Governors will think of depriving us of this, without intending alſo to incroach upon our other Liberties. For without queſtion no Government inclines to propagate Ignorance, but as it may ſerve to introduce Oppreſſion. Theſe have been particularly the Sentiments of the preſent Adminiſtration, who have always encouraged and ſupported this Liberty ſince they have been in Power, as they freely exercis'd it when out. He then who ſhould preſume to make his Court to them in ſo prepoſterous a Way as by attacking the legal Liberty of the Preſs, would ſoon find that Men in Power are as little inclin'd to cheriſh ſuch ſlaviſh Writers, as the Patriots themſelves; they would ſhew as little Countenance to a Paraſite like this, as the Law does to Libels; for as they aroſe by aſſerting Liberty, their Elevation ſerves only to increaſe their Freedom.

But ſure there is a wide Difference between writing freely on Government, and writing licentiouſly againſt all Government. The one may be uſeful in any Country, even under arbitrary Rule; the other muſt be noxious under all Governments, nay where the ſupreme Power is in the People. We are only happy in Proportion as we are obedient; and to repreſent all Obedience as Slavery, is the readieſt Method to put all into Confuſion. If there were really any Miſtakes in our Meaſures, we ought not to proclaim them to all the World, but content ourſelves with modeſtly repreſenting them, where, according to our Conſtitution, they ought to be ſet right. But to invent Miſtakes, and to endeavour three times a Week to propagate Falſhoods, that we may render a Government odious or contemptible, by Calumnies alike calculated to wound all Adminiſtrations, is a Conduct black beyond Aggravation, and of which the World affords no Inſtance but in one Place. If our Taxes are heavy, muſt we curſe thoſe, who, tho' they manage them, never impos'd them. Or if we are in Debt, ſhall we think that Sedition will forward its Payment. In Peace, ſhall we deride thoſe who ſtudy to preſerve it; in War, ſhall we call it Patriotiſm to diſtreſs thoſe who manage it, diſtreſs them in the moſt ſenſible Manner, by miſrepreſenting all their Conduct; robbing them of Praiſe if they ſucceed, and branding them as Knaves or Fools if Events turn againſt them? Is this Publick Spirit, or ought the promoting ſuch a Spirit be contended for as the Liberty of the Preſs? Sure no Man who conſiders what he ſays will affirm it.

HAPPY would it *be* for *my* COUNTRY, if theſe were no other than the *Dreams* of a GAZETTEER; but alas! there needs no more than looking into *Champions* and *Evening-poſts* three times a Week, *Craftſman* and *Common-Senſe* of a *Saturday*, to be ſatisfy'd that there are a Set of People who ſcruple not ſaying whatever comes into their diſtempered Minds, on purpoſe to inflame the Populace, and ſtain the Characters of thoſe whom they hate much and know little. 'Tis true theſe are generally ſpeaking written in ſuch Terms, and dreſs'd out with ſuch Circumſtances, as leave them as naked of Probability as of Decency; but even this accommodates them to ſome Taſtes, for as many like coarſe Meats, not a few delight in groſs Stories, and provided there be but a ſufficient Quantity of Malice, ſtick not either at Truth or Likelihood. When Hints of this Kind are often given, and Men accuſtom themſelves to think they may ſafely delight in deſpiſing and mal-treating thoſe who ſhould rule them, a ſtrange Diſorder muſt follow. Foreigners perceiving this, will conceive our State weak and divided, and thus the Adminiſtration muſt be expos'd to almoſt inſuperable Difficulties, let their Conduct be what it will. I ſay, let its Conduct be what it will, becauſe every Man muſt be ſenſible who reads Papers I have referred to, that the Articles in them flow from Imagination only, and that there will never want Stories like theſe, while Want, Diſappointment, and prejudiced Ambition, Self Intereſt and private Views, are capable of ſupporting amongſt us a Party of Malecontents, which, if we judge from Experience, may well be thought to laſt as long as the Iſland we inhabit.

Shall, I ſay, a Practice ſo ill-founded, ſo baſe, and ſo viſibly pernicious be confounded with the legal Liberty of the Preſs, which is the juſt Right and valuable Privilege of the Subject Or if a Writer endeavours to expoſe ſo infamous a Procedure, muſt he be inſtantly hunted down as a declared Enemy to Freedom? Can it be ſuppoſ'd the Publick will not diſtinguiſh in ſuch a Caſe, and protect the true Friend of the Conſtitution from the Outrages of a Party of Enthuſiaſts, who would willingly gloſs the fouleſt Deeds with the faireſt Names? It is doing Injuſtice to ones Countrymen to ſuppoſe this could ever happen, and therefore I ſhall always place my Hopes in fair ſtating of Things, and doing my utmoſt to rub off thoſe Colourings which obſcure and deface the Truth, nor ſhall I be at all terrify'd with all that can be ſaid by the Advocates for Fraud and Falſehood.

To ſumm up all. Is there not a great Cauſe to think the Preſs in Danger, when it is ſo ſcandalouſly abuſed? Can any Mortal doubt, that if this headſtrong, this overbearing Party, ſhould get into Power, they would attempt on the legal Liberty of Writing, in order to ſecure themſelves? Did not ſome of them engage the late Queen *Anne* to hint the Expediency of limiting the Preſs, in one of her Speeches to Parliament? Thus have they oblig'd me to throw off the Maſk, and to expoſe my Fears in plain Terms. Theſe are the Men from whom our Liberties and our Conſtitution are in Danger. Out of Power, they will do their utmoſt to defame our Meaſures and to cramp our Undertakings, and whenever by this Means they ſhall wriggle themſelves in, they certainly will have recourſe to their *old Meaſures* and to their OLD FRIENDS.

R. FREEMAN.

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Conſtantinople, May 30.

THE Porte has delivered to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador 800 Slaves of his Country, 700 of whom had ſerv'd on board the Grand Signior's Galley's. Tho' the Ambaſſador from the Sophy of Perſia is very much careſs'd by the Porte, 'tis ſtill ſaid that the Perſians have form'd the Siege of Kars and Baſſora.

Leghorn, July 1. *N. S.* Letters from Conſtantinople ſay, that Kouli Kan was on the March with a numerous Army to attack the Dagheſtan Tartars, whoſe Country lyes between the Caſpian Sea, Perſia, and the Circaſſians, who are Subjects of Ruſſia; that the Porte nevertheleſs hopes for a ſpeedy Accommodation with Kouli Kan, and had for that Purpoſe reſolv'd to grant him moſt of his Demands.

Vienna, July 8. *N. S.* The King of Pruſſia ſtill inſiſts upon the Ceſſion of the Principalities of Jagrendorf, Leignitz, Brieg and Wohlau, with their Dependancies, upon which Condition he offers to renounce all the reſt of Sileſia. We are aſſur'd that the Queen, in order to demonſtrate her Deſire of Peace, is not averſe to the yielding of certain Territories to that King, [illegible] population of all the neceſſary Clauſes and Re[illegible] for the Maintenance of the Pragmatick Sanct[illegible] the Rights of the Kingdom of Bohemia to the [illegible] Sileſia. The Conſent of that Prince to the [illegible] and Reſervations, is the only Difficulty which [illegible] retards the Accomodation.

Vienna

Vienna, July 8. N. S. The Queen, it is ſaid, is willing to yield the Principalities of Glogau and Lignitz to the King of Pruſſia; but they ſay his Pruſſian Majeſty demands moreover the Principalities of Jauer and Schweidnitz, in Exchange for thoſe of Brieg and Jagerndorff, without the leaſt Dependance on the Crown of Bohemia.

Vienna, July 8. N. S. We hear that in the laſt Conferences at Presbourg on the Affairs of Sileſia, the Reſult of which was ſent to Hanover by Mr. Robinſon, it was reſolved to yield nothing to the King of Pruſſia but the Principalities of Glogaw and Leignitz upon the Terms already mentioned; but as we hear on the other hand, that his Pruſſian Majeſty inſiſts likewiſe upon the Ceſſion of the Principalities of Brieg, Jagerſdorf, and Schweidnitz, and as it is doubted whether that Monarch will give up that Demand, we begin to loſe the Hopes we had entertain'd of a ſpeedy Accommodation with the Court of Pruſſia: At leaſt 'tis probable that the Negociation for that Purpoſe will continue longer than was imagin'd.

Hanover, July 14. N. S. Two Days ago Prince Frederick of Heſſe Caſſel was inſtalled Knight of the Garter, when his Majeſty inveſted him with the Blue Ribban, and the Herald at Arms with the Garter. Laſt Night there was a grand Ball at Herrenhauſen, which his Majeſty was pleas'd to open with the Princeſs of Orange. Some People here are ſtill doubtful of the Succeſs of the Negociation for an Accommodation between the King of Pruſſia and the Queen of Hungary, becauſe his Pruſſian Majeſty does not ſeem inclin'd to abate of his Pretenſions, while on the other hand the Queen of Hungary ſtill inſiſts on the entire Evacuation of Sileſia by the Pruſſian Troops.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, July 13. Came to Spithead his Majeſty's Ships the Wincheſter, Capt. Lloyd; and the Southſea-caſtle, Capt. Bambridge, from New-England; having under their Convoy from thence the Falmouth, Forwood, and the Hampſhire, Grant. Alſo came in the Mahone, Stamper, from London for Cork.

Dover, July 11. Arrived the Anſley, Allen, and the Trimmer, Rediard, both from Lisbon in 16 Days; the Elizabeth, Duce, the Jennett, Crookenden, and the Fanny, Newton, all from Barbados in 49 Days; the Wager de Lew, Browyer, from Alicant for Oſtend; and the Hopewell, Dinely, from Carmarthen for this Place. Wind S.

Dover, July 12. Yeſterday arrived the Stubbington, Mauger, from Leghorn in 30 Days; alſo a large Ship from Jamaica, ſaid to be the Nesbitt Gally, Mackay; two large Venetian Ships, one for London the other for Hamburgh; the America, Ore, from Leghorn for Petersburgh. Juſt now arrived the Braganza, Lyon, the Queen of Portugal, King, and the Tagus, Clemens, all from Lisbon in 15 Days. Came in the Charming Sally, Guttridge, from Cheſter for London. Sailed the St. John, Hanſon, for Frederickſhal; the Letitia, Merce, for Amſterdam; and the Edward and Margaret, Wilberſoſs, for Scarborough. 'This Morning paſſed by 'to the Eaſtward the Princeſs Mary Sloop, Capt. Robert 'Martin, in the Service of the Cuſtoms, having in 'Cuſtody a Spaniſh Privateer, with 22 Men, &c. 'which ſhe took Yeſterday off Fairleigh, after an En-'gagement of two Hours. She is a Cutter, Burthen 'about 30 Tons, formerly belong'd to Haſtings, and 'and was taken ſome Time ago by a Privateer.' Wind South.

Dover, July 13. Arrived the Nazareth, Tobin, from Galipoly; the Samuel and John, Miller, from Lisbon for Hull; the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovell, from Falmouth; the ——, Barevine, from Lancaſter for London; and the Elizabeth, Cooley, from Dublin. Wind N. N. W.

Deal, July 11. Wind S. W. Came down the Creighton, Anderſon, the Mahone, Stamper, and the Berwick, Stephens, all for Jamaica; the Prince of Orange, Flood, for Gibraltar; and the Maffra, Smith, for Lisbon. Arrived the Exeter Merchant, Hunt, from Exon; the Halſey and Suttle, Sallisbury, from Cheſter. The two Men of War remain.

Deal, July 12. Wind N. E. Remain in the Downs his Majeſty's Ships the Lark and Saphire, with the Gordon, Crawford, the Shirley, Thompſon, the London, Saunders, the Creighton, Anderſon, and the Mahone, Stamper, all for Jamaica. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Don Carlos, Diggs, for Leghorn; the Elizabeth, Saunders, and the Blacket and Fenwick, Jefferſon, both for St. Kitts; the Succeſs, Allen, for Cork; the Plumſteed, Brown, for Liverpool; and the Ann, Dennis, from Stockholm for Briſtol. Arrived the Gibraltar, Mickle, from Leghorn.

Deal, July 13. Wind W. N. W. Remain his Majeſty's Ships, and the outward-bound, as per laſt. Arrived his Majeſty's Ship the Biddeford, Lord Forreſter, the Braganza, Lyon, and the Queen of Portugal, King, all from Lisbon; the Queen Elizabeth, Wrattin, from St. Ubes; and the Hooper, Cox, from Briſtol.

Graveſend, July 11. Paſs'd by the Warren Galley, Huddy, from Zant.

Graveſend, July 13. Paſſed by the Trimmer, Rediard, and the Anſley, Allen, both from Lisbon; the Succeſs, Norwood, from Rotterdam; and the Kingſton, Nesbitt, from Stockholm.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Newfoundland, the Patience, Bowles; the Pike, Franklin, the Benjamin, Taverner; the Betty, Addis; all from Pool; and the Greenwich, Falkner, from Dartmouth.

At Boſton, the Induſtry, Sheppardſon, from London; and the Nancy, Tracey, from ditto.

At Barbados, the Lake, Pharour, from Carolina.

At Lisbon, the Two Brothers, Ellery, from Boſton; the Hercules, Wright, from Maryland; the Pearl, Daubuz, and the Drake, Archer, both from the Streights.

At Amſterdam, the ——, Potter, from Rhode-Iſland, and the ——, Atkins, from Boſton.

At Dublin, the Ann and Betty, Bond, from Jamaica for Lancaſter; the William, Pearl, and the Concord, Bone, both from Philadelphia; the Emerantia, Johnſon, the Surprize, Campbell, the Lady Catherine, Eckaſhekes, the Suſanna, Stephens, the Endracht, Corſbertt, and the Stackhouſe, Watſon, all ſix from Rotterdam; the Induſtry, Tanner, the Richard and Hannah, Lindſey, the Friendſhip, Fricklin, and the John and Mary, Power, all four from Yarmouth; the Conqueſt, Cooper, from Bremen; the Sarah, Sheppard, from London; and the Expedition, Handy, from Chicheſter.

At Cork, the Adriatick, Huddy, and the Carthagena, Leary, both from Philadelphia.

At Liverpool, the Young Jan, Heyſingh, the Endracht, Alberts, and the Francena Flyboat, —, all from Middelburg.

In the River, the Ann and Peter, Wilcocks, from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 15.

Letters of the 26th ult. from Antibes ſay they have Advice by the Maſter of a Ship arrived in two Days from Marſeilles, that Admiral de las Torres was not very far from the Spaniſh Coaſt with 14 Men of War, which had on board the Treaſure of the Galleons, amounting to 40 Millions of Pieces of Eight.

The Elector of Triers is ſaid to be on the mending Hand.

The Lynn, a Bylander, Capt. Swimmerton, bound from Guernſey to Lisbon, was taken off of the Borlings on the Coaſt of Portugal by four Spaniſh Rowboats, and carried into Peniche, one of which the Captain run down.

The Ranger, Johnſon, from Virginia for Boſton in New-England, was taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, who put the Captain and Crew aſhore near New-York.

On Saturday laſt at the Aſſizes at Bedford, One Perſon was Capitally Convicted; viz. Edward Chapman, for committing divers Robberies on the Highway near Luton in the ſaid County.

And William Taylor for ſtealing ſeveral Saddles was caſt for Tranſportation.

The ſame Day a Domeſtick belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington was unfortunately drown'd, as he was bathing himſelf in the River Thames at Chiſwick.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Cuthbert, Broker and Chapman, of St. Ann's Weſtminſter.

Lancaſter Noon, of Chelmsford, Shopkeeper and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	00 05	Evening	00 40

Bank Stock 142 1-4th. India 161 to 160 1-half. South Sea 104 1-4th to 104. Old Annuity 112 1-half to 5-8ths. New ditto 112 1-half. Three per Cent. 101 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 98. Five per Cent. ditto 79. Royal Aſſurance 90. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 12 s. to 13 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 51. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 1-4th Premium. Engliſh Copper 31. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3 4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 109 1-half.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Four-Pence)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number
On Diſputes and Controverſies in Religion.
What have the greateſt Part of the Comments and
upon the Laws of God ſerved for, but to make the
more doubtful, and to perplex the Senſe? What
the Effect of thoſe multiplied, curious Diſtinctions,
Niceties, but Obſcurity and Uncertainty, leaving the
more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loſs?
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III. Popery diſarm'd of thoſe Weapons of Force,
Inſtruments of Fraud in which it chiefly truſts.
preach'd at the Cathedral Church of Worceſter
1739. by Richard Mead, Precourt, A. M. Canon of

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cation of the Terms, and an Account of the Things
thereby in the ſeveral Arts, both Liberal and Mechanic
the ſeveral Sciences, Human and Divine; the Figure
Properties, Productions, Preparations and Uſes of
Natural and Artificial; the Riſe, Progreſs and State of
Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military and Commercial; with the
Syſtems, Sects, Opinions, &c. among Philoſophers,
Mathematicians, Phyſicians, Antiquaries, Critics, &c.
Whole intended as a Courſe of ancient and modern Le
Extracted from the beſt Authors, Dictionaries, Journals,
moirs, Tranſactions, Ephemerides, &c. in ſeveral Lang
By E. CHAMBERS, *F. R. S.*
The General Character and Eſtabliſh'd Reputation
Work has obtain'd, is ſufficiently manifeſt from the
and uncommon Approbation it has met with. There
prevent Impoſition on the Publick, by any Performance
diciouſly imitating this excellent Work, and to
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Subſcriptions are taken in by D. Midwinter, and C.
ton, in St. Paul's Church-yard; W. Innys, and J.
Knapton, in Ludgate-ſtreet; A. Ward, in Little
E. Symon, in Cornhill; S. Birt, in Ave-mary-lane
Browne, and A. Millar, without Temple Bar; T. Long
and C. Hitch, in Pater-noſter-Row; T. Osborne, in
Inn; J. Hodges, near London-Bridge; R. Hett, in the
try; J. Shuckburgh, J. Pemberton, F. Gosling, and M.
in Fleet-ſtreet; and I. Clarke
And by all other Bookſellers in Town and Country.
Where may be had the former Numbers.

ay arriv'd a Mail from France *and another from* Flanders.

Paris, July 22. N. S.

THE Queen of Sardinia, who dy'd in Childbed on the 3d inſt. was 29 Years, 8 Months, and 18 Days old. Her Majeſty, who was Siſter of the Great Duke of Tuſcany, was born October the 15th, 1711. and chriſten'd Elizabeth-Thereſa. She was the Daughter of Leopold Joſeph Charles, of Lorrain and Bar, who dy'd the 27th of March, and of Elizabeth Charlotte of Orleans, and ſhe e third Wife of Charles Emanuel Victor, King of ia, to whom ſhe was marry'd the 5th of March, and of this Marriage are born the Duke of Aoſta, ceſs, and the Duke of Chablais, of whom ſhe was d on the 21ſt of June laſt. The King of Sar- ſt Wife was Ann Chriſtina Louiſa, Princeſs of ck, whom he marry'd on the 5th of February, when he was only Prince of Piedmont; but on th of March, 1723. the ſaid Princeſs dy'd without On the 20th of Auguſt, 1724. the Prince of ont marry'd to his ſecond Wife Polyxena Chriſti- na, Princeſs of Heſſe-Rhinfels, who dy'd the f January, 1735. of which Marriage Victor A- n Maria now Prince of Piedmont, was born on the f June, 1726. and there alſo remain three Prin- by the ſame Venter.

don, July 12. N. S. The Lord Hyndford the Plenipotentiary return'd ſome Days ago to the of Pruſſia's Camp, and declar'd to him, that his r of the 15th ult. having been examin'd by his ick Majeſty, he was oblig'd to demand a farther ation of him. The King gave a favourable Re- to that Miniſter, and told him that he was very diſpoſed to facilitate the Concluſion of the Peace, ed the Queen of Hungary would contribute to it Part, by receding from her firſt Pretenſions. The n Miniſter the Count de Walbourg who is arriv'd Hanover, has given his Maſter an Account of the tion in which he found the King of Great Bri- and it ſeems as if his Majeſty is very well ſatisfy'd is Report.

t of a Letter of July 6, from a Pruſſian Officer in the Camp near Streelen.

Never was ſeen an Army ſo tranquil, and at the ſame e ſo abundantly provided as ours is, for the Soldier s more Advantages than he could hope for in ſion; therefore he wiſhes the War may laſt al- s. Beſides his Pay he has an Allowance of Meat he King's Order. We hear no Talk of the Ene- who ſtill continue in their Camp beyond the s, and are not like to change it this Year. A el is actually ſettling for the Exchange of Priſon- n both Sides, which I believe will be made during Month: But as we have taken three or four times Number they have of ours, I know not whether anſom will be fix'd for the Supernumeraries, or ther they are to be kept to the End of the War.'

ſaid juſt now that we have no News of the Ene- I am miſtaken; for four Days ago their Huſſars e on this Side the Oder, and carry'd off 600 Head Cattle from the Meadows near Breſlau. They ſig- e their Valour very much in this Method of mak- War, which as much as they boaſt of we have a tempt for. 'Tis eaſy to gueſs, that by the good ers which are obſerv'd in our Army, our Soldiers e no Occaſion to think of Skirmiſhing.'

t looks as if hitherto we were in Quarters of Re- reſt, but how much longer it will laſt God only ows.'

lin, July 10. The Velt-Marſhal Baron de Schmet- s been declar'd by the King Grand Maſter of the ery, with a Penſion of 10000 Crowns a Year. Publick Papers have given different Accounts of the otives which engag'd him to enter into the Ser- of this Court, but we are aſſur'd that he is ready to his Conduct at all Times, and to ſhew that he ery weighty Reaſons for entring into the Service Sovereign to whom he was born Vaſſal.

HOME PORTS.

ewcaſtle, July 11. Since the 4th inſtant arrived Providence, Trenham; the Elizabeth, Chilton; the Croydon, Smith; and the Speedwell, Lazenby; all from Amſterdam; the Loyal Jane, Baynes, from Riga; the Ambroſe, Tate; and the Neighbours, Marſhall, from Gottenbourg; the Friend's Deſire, Potts, and the Speedwell, Lazenby, from Rotterdam. Arrived about fifty light Ships.

Plymouth, July 12. Came in the Jane and Catherine, Arnaud, from Lisbon. Put back, the Bedford, Campſey, of London, with Proviſions for Jamaica, having loſt her Convoy. Sailed his Majeſty's Ship the Rupert, 'in queſt of a ſtout Spaniſh Privateer, ſaid to 'be ſeen off the Start: And by Letters from aboard it 'appears the Rupert is ordered to join the Fleet under 'Sir John Norris.'

Dartmouth, July 12. Since my laſt ſailed hence the Providence, Murth, from Norway for Topſham; and the Lower Week, Gely, for Oporto. Wind N.

Weymouth, July 13. Yeſterday ſailed the Norton, Wall, and the Speedwell, Reynolds, both of and from this Place for Guernſey. This Day arrived here the Twelve Brothers, Hammer, from Chriſtianſand in Norway with Timber for a Market. Wind W. S. W.

Pool, July 13. Sail'd the Aaron and Thomas, Glover, for Newfoundland.

Dover, July 14. Arriv'd the Maynard, Reynolds, and the Berry, Belcher, both from Virginia 'laſt from 'New England, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ships 'the Wincheſter and Southſea-caſtle, who went in to Spit-'head with the Maſt Ships'; the Betty Galley, Smith, from Boſton in New England, and the Ulyſſes, Hayden, from Leghorn, all for London; the Diligence, Roſe, from Carolina for this Place; and the Friends Goodwill, Dean, from Boſton in Lincolnſhire for Dublin.

Deal, July 14. Wind S W. His Majeſty's Ship the Saphire with the Tranſports for Jamaica are under Sail. Came down and ſail'd thro, the Endeavour, Newſon, for Barbados, and the Prince of Wales, Malzard, for Virginia. Arriv'd the Maynard, Reynolds, from Virginia. Remain his Majeſty's Ships the Lark and Biddeford.

Graveſend, July 15. Yeſterday paſs'd by the Stubbington, Mauger, and the Gibraltar, Mickle, both from Leghorn: And this Day, the Elizabeth, Duce, and the Haſlemere, Walker, both from Barbados; the Victory, Caron, from Dieppe; the Stockholm Berry, Blank, from Koningsburgh; the Providence, Burn, from Stockholm; and the Taunton, Ruſſell, from Petersburgh.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Virginia, the Lively, Langton, from Whitehaven.

At Philadelphia, the Mary, Merry, from Waterford.

On the Coaſt of Guiney, the Betty, Webſter, from London and Rotterdam.

At Leghorn, the Neptune, Morrogh, from Hamburgh.

At Gibraltar, the Diſpatch, Breading, from London.

At Lancaſter, the Ann and Betty, Bond, from Jamaica, who came out the 10th of March laſt.

At Liverpool, the James, Sherlock, from St. Kitts, and the Blackmoor, Reed, from Barbados.

At Boſton, the Mercury, Odiorn, from South Carolina.

LONDON, July 16.

A Letter from a Surgeon in the Service of the Dutch Eaſt India Company to his Friend at Amſterdam.

Columbo, (in the Iſland of Ceylon) Nov. 10. 1740.

"Incloſed you have an exact Account of the extraordinary Events which have fallen out lately at Batavia. I flatter myſelf that not many better will be ſent to Europe; but as from the Nature of the thing it muſt in many Reſpects appear obſcure to a Perſon unacquainted with the State of our Affairs in the Indies, I judge the following ſhort Detail of our Settlement in the Iſland of Java might be agreeable to you, as well as uſeful in explaining the Paper incloſed.

"The Iſland of Java lyes between Six and Nine Degrees of South Latitude, its Extent is generally computed by the Dutch at 300 Leagues; it is divided into a great Number of ſmall Kingdoms or Principalities dependant on the Emperor of Java, who reſides at Cattaſura, except the Kings of Yapara and Bantam, and the Dutch, who are ſettled in the Southweſt Part of the Iſland, in that which was formerly called the Kingdom of Yacatra. There was formerly a large Indian City near the Sea-ſide of that Name, in the Neighbourhood of which the Dutch in 1618 raiſed a Fort called Batavia. In proceſs of time they deſtroy'd the old Town and built a fine new City, called by the ſame Name with the Fort. By degrees it became one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt beautiful Places in the Indies, and at laſt the Capital of all the Dutch Company's Settlements in the Eaſt Indies.

"At preſent the City of Batavia is about a League and a half in Circuit, ſurrounded with ſtrong Walls, in which there are five Gates, and defended by ſix good Forts beſides the Citadel. The Ports, for there are two, are ſafe and convenient, the Publick Buildings very magnificent, all the private Houſes very neat and handſome, and ſome Judgment may be form'd of the Grandeur of the Place by the Number of Bridges built over the River running thro' it, which is Fifty-ſix, beſides many more without the Town. The Suburbs taken together contain at leaſt ten times as many Houſes as there are in the City itſelf, and among theſe there are many very large, adorn'd with fine Gardens, Canals, and ſhady Walks, which have hitherto rendered it the Pride and Paradiſe of the Indies.

"The City is inhabited chiefly by the Dutch, but in the Suburbs there reſide ſo many Nations they are ſcarce to be numbred, for Example, Javaneſe, Chineſe, Malayans, Amboineſe, Mardykers, Maccaſſers, Timors, Bougis, Balians, &c. beſides Portugueſe, French, Armenians and other Chriſtians, and vaſt Numbers of Negroe Slaves. Each of the Indian Nations is govern'd by its Chief or Protector, who has a Power of regulating Matters relating to Religion, and of doing Juſtice in Diſputes of little Importance; he alſo when there is Occaſion applies in behalf of his People to the Governor-General and Council of the Indies, or to the College of Juſtice, which are the Supreme Judicatures at Batavia.

"It is eaſy to conceive, that amongſt ſuch a mixt Multitude there ariſe frequent Broils and Diſturbances, eſpecially when it is conſidered that none of theſe Nations have much to boaſt as to their Probity, and as for the Javaneſe and Chineſe, they are without Exception the wickedeſt and moſt perfidious People on the Face of the Earth. For this Reaſon the Government here is neceſſarily ſtrict, and thoſe who are intruſted with it muſt be very cautious and circumſpect, ſince beſides their frequent Wars with neighbouring Potentates, they are under continual Apprehenſions of domeſtick Treaſons. Such as do not advert to this are apt to think the Company's Proceedings harſh and ſevere, but thoſe who enter into the true State of Things, and take notice of the many Riſques the Dutch Citizens run, are of quite another Opinion.

"There are now about twenty Years elapſed ſince the whole Colony was on the Point of being deſtroy'd by a Conſpiracy among the Javaneſe, headed by one Peter Erberfeld, the Son of a Dutch Gentleman by an Indian Woman. This Plot was no leſs than Seven Years in Agitation, many thouſand Perſons were privy to it, and yet it did not break out till a very few Days before the Time fixed for putting it in Execution, which was Friday the 2d of January 1722. The Mother of the chief Conſpirator was ſaid to be deſcended from the ancient Kings of Yacatra, and in her Right Erberfeld pretended to make himſelf King, which induced him though a Chriſtian to conſent to the utter Extirpation of all the Europeans, for the bringing to paſs of which he had not only corrupted all the Negroe Slaves, as well as moſt of the Indian Inhabitants of Batavia, but had alſo drawn ſome of the neighbouring Princes to enter into a Treaty with him, by which they promiſed to furniſh him with 17,000 Men. He had alſo found Means to amaſs a prodigious Quantity of Arms, Ammunition and Proviſions in ſubterraneous Magazines, ſo that if he had not been diſcovered, or as many think betray'd by the King of Bantam, it is ſcarce to be doubted that he would have executed his Deſign as ſucceſsfully as he cunningly contrived it.

"Many are of Opinion, that ſuch of the Conſpirators as were not detected, when Peter Erberfeld and his Accomplices to the Number of Eighteen ſuffer'd Death, plotted the late Inſurrection; but be that as it will, the Chineſe who were concern'd in it were certainly numerous enough to have done their Buſineſs, ſince there were not leſs than 10 or 12,000 Families of them in the City of Batavia and its Neighbourhood. Theſe are generally ſpeaking Refugees from China, who chuſe to reſide here rather than conform to the Cuſtoms of the Tartars. They are, take all their Qualities together, the worſt Sort of People in the World, ſuperſtitious and bigotted

gotted Idolaters, and yet void of any true Principles of Religion, in point of Morals abandon'd, perfidious to a Proverb, haughty, treacherous, and cruel beyond Expreſſion, and only protected by the Dutch on account of their Skill in Commerce, and drawing a great Trade to the Place. This is all I think I need ſay, the Incloſed will furniſh you with the reſt." &c.

Extract of a Letter dated Amſterdam, July 21. N. S.

'The Letters from Batavia differ extremely; but the 'Affairs of the Company muſt have ſuffer'd deeply, their 'Stock falling conſiderably ſince this News came.'

By the Accounts from Amſterdam of the Revolt of the Chineſe in Batavia, it appears that they had been contriving it a long Time; for in the Month of May, 1740. they rov'd about the Iſland of Java in Detachments of five or ſix thouſand in a Body, plundering, burning, and committing Murder in all the Places they came to, ſo that Mynheers Imhoff and van Aarden, Members of the Council, were oblig'd to march againſt them with a Detachment of the Garriſon. The Chineſe who confided in their Numbers, and made publick Preparations for their Rebellion, had concerted Matters with their Countrymen that were in Batavia, to riſe, and fall on at the ſame Time that they made their Attack from without, which they began upon the 8th of October, at ſeven in the Evening, when they put the Advanc'd Guards to Death, and ſet Fire to the Suburbs; and at nine o'Clock about 40000 of the Chineſe appear'd before one of the City Gates, making a great Shout, attended with the Noiſe of all Sorts of Inſtruments, to give the Signal to their Countrymen that were in the Town; but the latter finding the Meaſures which the Regency had taken for their Defence, were afraid to ſtir.

At a Council of the Dutch next Morning they were of Opinion, that the Inhabitants could never be ſafe till they were rid of Enemies ſo pernicious and treacherous as the Chineſe; ſo that Orders were iſſued to make a general Maſſacre of them, without ſparing any but the Women and Children. At five o'Clock next Morning the Maſſacre began, and it laſted till Night, when the Kennels of the Streets ran with Blood, and the dead Bodies lay in Heaps: Beſides, the Chineſe finding they muſt die, ſet Fire to their Quarter, ſo that ſeveral thouſand periſh'd in the Flames.

Such of them as were taken Priſoners confeſs, that their Plot was to make themſelves Maſters of Batavia, and all the Trade there; and that if they had ſucceeded, they would have impal'd all the Members of the Regency, cut in Pieces and then eat the Bodies of Imhoff and Tedens, whom they look'd upon as Enemies of their Nation, burnt all Perſons of an advanc'd Age, made Slaves of all the Youth of both Sexes, and oblig'd the General of Batavia, and the chief Director of the Company, to perform the meaneſt domeſtick Offices to the Chief of the Chineſe Nation and his Wife. All the Chineſe Quarter, which is above Half of the City, was burnt to Aſhes, with all their Wealth, except what was plunder'd by the Europeans and the Sailors, ſeveral of whom had to the Value of 10000 Crowns for their Share; and 'twas computed that near 12000 Chineſe were maſſacred. The Loſs of the Dutch is not believ'd to be more than 200 kill'd and wounded.

We hear that the Ducheſs of Buckingham is arriv'd at Paris.

We are aſſur'd by the Paris A-la-main, that 35000 French are to ſet out the 4th of next Month for Bavaria, under Command of the Marſhal de Belle-Iſle.

Letters of the 14th from Hamburgh ſay, they have Advice from Hanover, That the Army of the Empire would undoubtedly aſſemble about the End of this Month near Hamelen, and that it would conſiſt of 40000 Men, at the Head whereof would be his Britannick Majeſty, and ſeveral other Princes; ſoon after which the Electors would proceed in good earneſt to the Choice of an Emperor; and that Orders are ſent to 6000 Danes in the Service of his Britannick Majeſty, to paſs the Elbe, and to go to the Camp, which is two Miles from Hanover.

Capt. M'Cawley, who arriv'd at Carolina about the Middle of May, about 50 Leagues from Carolina ſpoke with the Polly, Henry, from London for Carolina, all well on board.

Letters from Carolina of the 10th of May ſay, that a Spaniſh Privateer was aſhore near Cape Fear, and loſt, the Crew ſav'd and were run into the Woods.

At the Aſſizes at Abington, on Wedneſday Se'nnight, Samuel George receiv'd Sentence of Death, but was repriev'd.

At Reading, one was capitally convicted, and three caſt for Tranſportation.

The Aſſizes at Oxford prov'd a Maiden one.

Laſt Week died William Holbrow, Eſq. High Sheriff of the County of Glouceſter.

Yeſterday a new Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of Brecknock and Monmouth paſs'd the Great Seal.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	01	12	Evening 01 41

Bank Stock 142. India Nothing done. South Sea 104 1-4th. Old Annuity 112 5-8ths to 3 4ths. New ditto 112 1-half. Three per Cent. 101 3 4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 98. Five per Cent. ditto 79. Royal Aſſurance 93. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 12 s. to 13 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 5 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 1-4th Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 109 1-half.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, July 2, 1741.

For SALE,

By Order of the Hon. the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c

ON *Wedneſday the 22d and Thurſday the 23d of July*, 1741 *at Three of the Clock in the Afternoons of the ſame Days, will be put up to Sale, by Inch of Candle, in the Long Room in the Cuſtom-Houſe, London,*

Several Parce's of Linnen, Woollen Goods, Silk and Thread Stockings, Stuffs, Skins, Snuff, Drugs, Braſs, Pewter, Chruff, Prints, Pictures, Wines Hams, Tobacco, Chryſtal Stones, Brandy, Geneva, Cordial Waters, and ſeveral Sorts of other Goods and Wares. And alſo ſeveral Parce's of Eaſt-India Goods prohibited to be worn here, which muſt by Law be exported.

To be ſeen at the King's Warehouſe on Monday the 20th, and Tueſday the 21ſt of July, from Eight to Twelve in the Forenoons, and from Three to Five in the After noons, and in the Mornings before the Sale.

Where Catalogues will be delivered.

Bank, June 11, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the 13th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

Freſh Irruptions of Scandal and Impertinence in the honeſt *High Life Men*, as advertis'd in the Champion of July 7, make it neceſſary to re-publiſh this Advertiſement:

THE Author of PAMELA; *or*, Virtue Rewarded, *thinks fit*, once for all, *to give the following Anſwer to the* ſcurrilous Papers *and* Advertiſements *that have been ſcattered about the Town, by Perſons who* can ſay any thing, *and have no other View in it, than to promote the Sale of a wretched Performance called* Pamela in High-Life, *which debaſes all the Characters in his Two Volumes*; viz.

" *That when any Perſon who is* above Scandal *and* " ſcandalous Practices, *ſhall ſay any thing* worthy *of* No- " tice, *and ſet his* Name *to what he publiſhes, he ſhall* " *receive a proper Reply.*

To be Sold, or Lett,

THE Remainder of a Leaſe of one of the beſt accuſtomed Taverns in London, late Mr. *Zachary Cahuac's*, deceaſed, in Spread-Eagle Court, Finch Lane, near the Royal Exchange, together with all his Plate, Houſehold-goods, &c.

Alſo all his Stock of Wines, conſiſting of

A large Quantity of Clarets, Hermitage, Burgundy, Champaigne, Fontigniac, Pregniac, Red Port, Cegas, Thent, and Brandy; being of the Firſt Growths, and imported by himſelf.

In order that the above-mention'd Wines may have a quick Sale, they will be ſold under Prime-coſt; and thoſe who take Five Dozen or upwards of a Sort, ſhall have an Abatement proportionable to the Quantity.

No leſs than a Dozen Bottles will be ſold under the uſual Prices. All Orders from the Country will be punctually executed, and the Wines will be ſent to all Parts of the Town Porterage free. In the mean time the Widow carries on the Buſineſs as uſual.

N.B. It will not be required of the Perſon who takes the Houſe to buy the Wines, except it be agreeable.

STOLN or ſtray'd from Northaw Com in Hertfordſhire, about the 19th of May laſt, a Mare, with a Lock on her Foot, two Mallenders, a Heel behind, full aged, about 14 Hands and an Inch Property of M. Francis Aſty of Northaw. Whoſoever an Account of her to the ſaid Francis Aſty, or to Mr. Aſty in Watling-ſtreet London, ſo that ſhe may be ſhall have a Guinea Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

To be SOLD,

By virtue of an Act of Parliament,

THE Reverſion in Fee, Expecta the Deaths of One, Two, or Three, Life or L the Manor of FAIRBY, conſiſting of ten Meſſuage Cottages; the Whole of the yearly Value of 300 l. wards.

Alſo the Fee Simple and Inheritance of a Meſſ nement called *Vitpoints Farm*, now in Poſſeſſion of ley and others, and of the yearly Value of 40 l. or And alſo of all that Meſſuage or Tenement, and Mills and Cloſes of Ground thereunto belonging, called monly known by the Name or Names of *Bolham Mills* Poſſeſſion of Thomas Cauſway, junior, and to the yearly about 25 l. And alſo of One fourth Part (the Whole to be divided) of a Meſſuage or Tenement called by the *Duxmoore*, now in the Poſſeſſion of Philip Courtenay, the yearly Value of 6 l. 10 s. Which ſaid Manor, Me and Premiſes, are ſituate in the Parish of Tiverton, County of Devon; and are the Lands of John Worth, If any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be diſpoſed to purc or any Part of the aforeſtand Premiſes, they are deſired to to Mr. Simon Worth, Attorney at Law in Tiverton, from whom Surveys may be had of the ſame.

At the Lottery-Office of THO CO *Bookſeller, (who has kept an Office for Twenty Years at the* Lamb *under the* Royal Exchange,

TICKETS are Bought and Sold, Tickets divided into Shares, viz. Halves, Eighths and Sixteenths. Tickets alſo regiſter'd and by a correct Numerical Book; and every Kind of relating to the Lottery, tranſacted with the utmoſt Fidelity.

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